STACK 3 OVERSIZE
STACK a OVERSIZE
STACK 3 OVERSIZE

The People's Korea

No. 901 EVERY WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1978 (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

Report on Joint Meet of Political Com. of CC of WPK and CPC of DPRK

PYONGYANG, July 15 (KCNA)—A Joint Meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held on July 12.

The joint meeting was presided over by the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It was attended by the Members and Alternate Members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party, Secretaries of the Central Committee of the Party and Members of the Central People's Committee.

Heard and discussed at the joint meeting were the approach of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the questions to be discussed at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned States scheduled in Belgrade between July 25 and 29 and the action line of the delegation of our country which will attend it.

At the joint meeting, the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung made an important concluding speech clarifying the stand of our Party and the Government of the Republic towards the questions facing the non-aligned movement at the present juncture.

Non-Aligned Movement Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force

Underscoring, to begin with, the significance of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned States to be held in Belgrade, the historical venue of the First Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries which marked the beginning of the non-aligned movement, the joint meeting noted:

Today the internal and external situation of the non-aligned movement is very complicated and entangled and, for this, our movement is undergoing twists and turns. But the situation as a whole is developing as ever in favour of the peoples who are advancing under the banner of independence.

The non-aligned movement which appeared on the historical scene as an independent political force, reflecting the powerful tide of independence, is a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our era.

It forcefully inspires and stimulates the struggle of the peoples against aggression and plunder by imperialism and colonialism, old and new, and for the building of a new society and exerts a great influence on the world revolutionary cause and the development of the international situation.

In the past period, a number of international problems were fairly solved by the joint struggle of the non-aligned countries.

This proved that the arbitrariness of the imperialists could be brought to an end in the international arena and all the problems be settled in the interests of the peoples, provided the non-aligned countries struggle in unity.

Unity Decisive Guarantee for Victory Of Anti-Imperialist Common Cause

Referring to the new advancement made in the work for the implementation of the declaration and resolutions adopted at the Colombo Summit Conference and the manoeuvres of the imperialist and the dominationist forces for curbing the development of the non-aligned movement over the last two years since the conference, the joint meeting pointed out:

The imperialists, seized with uneasiness and fear at the development of the non-aligned movement, are resorting to more persistent and undisguised machinations than ever before to keep off the influence of this movement and sap and undermine it.

The imperialist forces leave no means untried in their efforts to maintain their old dominating position and subjugate again the countries which have won independence and plunder them.

Lately, in particular, all the dominating forces such as imperialism, old and new colonialism and racism are engaged in fierce scrambles everywhere in the world to draw non-aligned countries into the sphere of their domination by estranging them from each other and splitting them, and are craftily scheming to disorganise the non-aligned movement.

Taking advantage of the territorial and economic problems and other problems in dispute, which are legacies of old colonialism, and the difference in system, faith and religion, they are driving wedges, sowing discords and inciting hatred and antagonism between non-aligned countries, and pitting them against each other.

This has led to a grave phase where certain non-aligned countries hate and antagonize each other and even end up in armed conflicts.

This is really an unhappy and heart-rending thing.

Stressing that one must not remain an onlooker at such situation, but all should join efforts to settle it without fail, the joint meeting noted:

The abnormal occurrences among the member states of our movement are temporary difficulties created on the way of our advance.

The present situation makes it urgent for the non-aligned countries to form a united front against the forces of imperialism, old and new colonialism and dominationism and answer with the strategy of unity their splitting and alienating manoeuvres and scrambles.

Paying great attention to the question of achieving the unity and cohesion of the non-aligned movement, the joint meeting stressed:

It is the basic point in achieving the unity and cohesion to oppose imperialism, firmly adhere to the principles and policies of the non-aligned movement and uphold the inherent characteristics of our movement.

It is a vital problem in developing the non-aligned movement to promote the unity among the non-aligned countries as best they can today.

Their commonness is bigger than their difference and the strength uniting the non-aligned movement is greater than that dividing it.

Unity is a source of the invincible strength and a decisive guarantee for the victory of the anti-imperialist common cause.

Noting that the non-aligned movement has grown to be such a mighty force, though it has undergone ordeals, ever since it took its first historical step forward in Belgrade 17 years ago, because it has achieved unity and cohesion under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, the joint meeting stressed:

They will win only when they are united. If they are broken up into pieces, they will be destroyed one by one. This is truth proven by history.

One should not argue which nation is progressive and which is not within the non-aligned movement nor should one classify its member states into opposed groups, but seek unity on the basis of the traditional non-aligned policy.

Stressing that the non-aligned movement is a movement demanding independence for its original mission and its member states are all struggling to uphold national independence, achieve economic self-sustenance and defend sovereignty, the joint meeting noted:

This indicates that our movement itself is a progressive force.

No nation new wants to be controlled or to be dependent on others.

This is the common idea of the non-aligned nations and herein lies the basis of their unity and their concerted advance.

The problems in dispute between member states of the non-aligned movement also must be settled in accordance with the idea of unity and cohesion.

There will be no problem insolvable when the non-aligned countries truly respect this idea of our movement and show the spirit of trusting each other and cooperating with each other.

The differences and disputes between non-aligned countries should be solved through negotiation by the parties concerned through an organic combination of their national interests and the interests of the non-aligned movement as a whole.

As for the border disputes between member states of the non-aligned movement, each nation should respect the present borderline and desist from going beyond it, and in case one side has crossed the present borderline, the dispute should be given a hearing on condition that it returns to its original position.

Touching upon the intrigues of the imperialists to split the non-aligned movement, the joint meeting pointed out:

Now the imperialists are gadding about, styling themselves "arbitrators" of disputes. But, in fact, they only make the matters more complicate, render the dispute more acute day by day and delay the solution of the problems endlessly.

The non-aligned countries are brothers who are struggling side by side for common goals and ideals.

The spearhead of our attack must be directed against the imperialists who oppose us, threaten us and commit aggression against us. And in no case it should be directed against non-aligned countries advancing together or common goals.

Stressing that the question of straightening out the situation created within the non-aligned movement today and achieving unity and cohesion boils down, in the long run, to the question of whether each country maintains independence or not, the joint meeting noted:

The principle of independence demands complete equality and mutual respect among all nations. It demands one oppose to be subjugated or to subjugate others.

Only when the non-aligned countries uphold the principle of independence can they defend their rights and dignity as member states of the non-aligned movement, remain faithful to the idea of this movement and successfully solve all problems arising in international affairs.

Therefore, one must under no circumstances allow the dignity of the nation and the sovereignty of the country to be encroached upon, but strictly oppose foreign domination and interference of any form.

If the non-aligned countries uphold independence, the imperialist and dominationist forces will find no room to sneak into our movement and the baton of any country will not work.

The master of Africa is the African people, the master of Asia is the Asian people and the master of the Arab region is the Arab people.

Therefore the problems of these regions must be solved under any circumstances by the peoples of these regions themselves.

Pointing out that it is the intrinsic nature and idea of the non-aligned movement itself to defend political independence and right of national self-determination and oppose the interference and domination of outside forces, the joint meeting stressed:

If one, contravening this idea, renounce independence and allow interference and domination, this will constantly create a complex situation within the non-aligned movement and, furthermore, fling open the door to the imperialist and dominationist forces.

It is, of course, natural for one to render support to the people of a country when it rises against imperialist aggression; this is an internationalist duty of the non-aligned nations.

But, no country should interfere in other's internal affairs or intervene in other's civil war.

The joint meeting further noted:

The political independence of a country can be really solid and true only when it is consolidated in reliance upon the strength of its people, the master.

If each member state of the non-aligned movement firmly adhere to independence in its home and foreign policy, the present difficulties created in our movement will be surmounted and unity and cohesion be achieved and this movement will display a greater force.

Declaring that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a dignified member state of the non-aligned movement, has always firmly united and closely cooperated with other non-aligned countries in the common cause of peace and democracy, national independence and social progress and made active efforts for the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement, holding high the banner of unity, the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, the joint meeting affirmed that in the future, too, it will contribute to the noble cause of the non-aligned movement against imperialism and other dominationist forces and for defending independence by discharging the lofty duty it assumed to the non-aligned movement.

On Establishment of New Int'l Economic Order

Then the joint meeting noted that imperialism and colonialism which spelled so much misfortunes and sufferings to mankind have not yet given up their aggressive desire, but are committing aggression and interference, suppression and plunder in new forms, and stressed that the important task facing us today is to end the imperialist colonial rule remaining on the globe.

Pointing out that an arms race of vast scale is now under way in the world against the purpose and desire of the peoples for peace and security, the joint meeting stressed that it stands out with urgency to take practical measures for preserving and consolidating peace and easing international tension.

Clarifying the consistent stand of our Party and the Government of the Republic calling for an end to the arms race of the imperialists and general disarmament, a total ban on the nuclear weapons and their destruction, the complete withdrawal of all foreign troops and foreign military bases in others' territories, the joint meeting stressed that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will resolutely oppose the moves of the imperialists who are hastening arms race and aggravating tension, only talking empty words and deceiving the popular masses behind the curtain of "peace" and "disarmament" and merge their efforts into the struggle for the implementation of the resolution of the non-aligned conference on disarmament.

And the joint meeting laid stress on the establishment of a new international economic order, one of the most serious questions facing the non-aligned and developing countries at present.

For the establishment of a just and equitable new economic order, it is required to unite strength in opposing imperialism, the defender of the old order, and strengthen economic and technical cooperation among the developing countries and achieve economic independence.

The old international economic order is an offspring of colonialism and a lever of imperialist domination and control, exploitation and pillage.

By using this lever, the imperialists try to continue taking away the wealth of the developing countries.

Experiences show that a new economic order cannot be established apart from the struggle against imperialism.

The non-aligned countries should bring a collective pressure to bear upon the imperialists by further strengthening their unity and solidarity.

For the establishment of a new economic order, it is important for the non-aligned and developing countries to exchange experiences and technique and cooperate with each other in economy, while struggling against imperialism, the joint meeting said. It noted:

If 100 or more developing countries exchange with each other one kind of good experience and technique they will possess 100 kinds of experiences and techniques.

If the non-aligned countries help and teach each other and strengthen versatile economic and technical cooperation on the principle of filling each other's needs they can do a big job and achieve economic independence without relying on big powers.

When the non-aligned countries build an independent national economy under the banner of self-reliance they will be able to build up the nation's economic life by their own efforts, repulsing the interference in their internal affairs and economic aggression and pressure of outside forces and further develop cooperation among nations on the principle of complete equality and reciprocity and, furthermore, accelerate the establishment of a new international economic order.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will as ever unite strength with other non-aligned countries and struggle actively for the establishment of a new economic order against the imperialists' exploitation and plunder.

In conclusion the joint meeting expressed the firm belief that all the attempts of the imperialists and all other dominationist forces to disrupt and undermine the non-aligned movement will be foiled by the united struggle of the non-aligned countries and the movement will steadily grow in strength and develop on its track.

The Joint Meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea endorsed the stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic toward the questions to be discussed at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries and the action line of the delegation of our country to be sent to the conference.

(Subtitles are ours ...Ed.)

President Sends Condolence to Guinea-Bissau President

PYONGYANG, July 11 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on July 11 sent a message of condolence to Luiz Cabral, President of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, upon the death of Francisco Mendes, Chief Commissioner of the Council of Commissioners of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, in an unexpected accident.

The message reads:

Upon hearing the sad news that Comrade Francisco Mendes, Chief Commissioner of the Council of Commissioners of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, died in an unexpected accident, I, in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and in my own, offer deep condolences to you and, through you, to the Government and people of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the family of the deceased.

DPRK Recognizes Solomon Islands

PYONGYANG, July 10 (KCNA)—Comrade Li Jong Ok, Premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Peter Kenilorea, Prime Minister of the Solomon Islands, congratulating him on the proclamation of the independence of the islands and informing him of the decision of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to recognize the Solomon Islands.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would favorably develop in the interests of the two peoples, the message wished big success to him in his work for building a prosperous new society.

Nat'l Flag 1st Class Order Awarded To Ex-Puppet Intelligence Officer

PYONGYANG, July 10 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on July 6 issued a Decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on awarding Order of National Flag First Class to Li Jun Gwang, former officer of an intelligence unit of the south Korean puppet army, highly appreciating his patriotic deed in coming over to the northern half of the Republic to be embraced in the bosom of the socialist fatherland, resolutely opposing the fascist repression and new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Title of KPA Lt-Col.

PYONGYANG, July 11 (KCNA)—The Ministry of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on July 4 issued an order on commending Li Jun Gwang, officer of an intelligence unit of the south Korean puppet army, who came over to the northern half of the Republic out of the desire to devote himself to the independent reunification of the country, opposing the fascist suppression and new war provocation menoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, in high appreciation of his patriotic deed, in accordance with "on the treatment of servicemen of the enemy forces who come over to the north individually or collectively", a decision of the Military Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated June 15, 1964.

According to the order, Li Jun Gwang, former officer of an intelligence unit of the south Korean puppet army, was awarded the military title of lieutenant colonel of the Korean People's Army and 30,000 won in prize under the solicitude of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

KOREA FOCUS

Myth of 'Growth' Exploded

Of late, the Pak Jung Hi junta in Seoul is making all-out efforts to create a myth. The most authoritative *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* defines a myth as "a belief without uncritical acceptance by the members of a group esp. in support of existing or traditional practices and institutions" and "a story invented as a veiled explanation of a truth." In other words, a myth artificially created in our times is unscientific, unanalytical and without basis in fact. However, a hard fact is that even "sensible journalists" of the United States' and Japan's "sensible mass media" are "incredibly" accepting the story of the Pak junta and are considerably contributing to its efforts to spread a myth about the "success story" of Seoul. Shakespeare said, "There is no vice so simple but assumes some mark of virtue on his outward parts." By a sign of virtue does the Pak junta, one of the few classic evil-doers and dictators, mean "miraculous growth of the economy"?

The "gilted" hallmark of the virtue is fast losing its credibility. A wide awareness is growing among many people of the falsity of the "success story." Attainment of $10 billion in exports has most extensively been publicized as an illustration of the "fast economic growth." As it turns out later, the figure is a doctored one lacking any hard evidence. It is a mirage produced in the wake of the unbridled introduction of foreign capital. According to statistics as announced by the south Koreans, a total of $10,737,120,000 was brought into south Korea as foreign capital from 1959 to June, 1977. Under capitalism, use of foreign capital warrants no criticism. The problem is how to introduce and use foreign capital. The export-first policy has been and is the announced policy of the Pak junta.

Therefore foreign capital should have been exploited to promote exports. The actual state of affairs is opposite, however; the basic policy has been the introduction of foreign capital, as a justification of which exports have been encouraged. Its casualties include the sovereignty of the country and the dignity of the nation. (Foreign capital should normally be inducted only in cases considered to be in the interests of the nation as a whole.) In consequence, the Pak junta has progressively been shifting from grants to public loans, then to direct investments of foreign capital, with increasingly detrimental effects. Induction of foreign capital not necessarily means simple flow or movement of money from one place to another. Its prerequisites are higher interest rates, economic concessions and interference with the economic, political and military affairs of the recipient country. Seoul is willing to receive such intervention from investor (creditor) countries. Its chief motive is to get otherwise unavailable support need to remain in power. The export-first policy is aptly defined as a veiled effort to perpetuate the dictatorial regime with external assistance.

Thus inducted foreign capital helps south Korea's comprador capitalists fatten. Data of the south Korean central bank reveal that the ratio of own capital to borrowed capital in the capital structure is 22.6 to 77.4 in case of south Korea's leading corporations, an ample evidence of heavy dependence on imported capital and loans. On June 13, Seoul announced across-the-board bank rate hikes, with the interest of one-year time deposits and that of ordinary loans raised respectively from 14.4% to 18.6% and 16% to 19%. Particularly of them, the loan interest to the so-called export industries was increased from 8% to 9%. Almost at the same time, the south Korean central bank offered loans of three billion won with a four per cent interest to salvage Taesong Lumber Co., Ltd., declared insolvent, which is one of major companies. Export enterprises are given preferential tax incentives. According to south Korean tax administration authorities, export enterprises were exempted from taxes totalling 38.3 billion won in 1970, and the 1976 figure was 392.7 billion won, a ten-fold increase over the six-year period.

Within the framework of such anti-people economic structure, a handful of oligarchic corporations thrive with foreign capitalists fattening that much. The amount of profits remitted home by foreign concerns in south Korea accounted for a mere 8% of their capital invested in 1973, leapt to 38.9% in 1975 and rose to 44.1% in 1976.

The anti-popular nature of the export-first policy of the Pak junta is potently clear in the excessive dependence of the south Korean economy on trade as shown in the role of trade in GNP: e.g., 21.9% in 1963, 73.9% in 1975 and 77.1% in 1976. The allegations by "sensible journalists" that "south Korea will soon outstrip Japan" are like exaggerating the story predicting on a basis of the stronger showing of ¥ over $ that "Japan will soon outstrip the United States." It is worth recalling that statistical growth not necessarily means growth of economic power, the improved livelihoods of the masses of people. Suffice to say that the south Korean economy is now a completely integrated part of the American economic sphere and in particular that of Japan: in short, the growth of the south Korean economy and its foreign trade represents the growth of those of the two investor countries.

A most outstanding fact about the "growth" of the south Korean economy is the miserable plight of the extremely exploited people. The south Korean "economic planning board" said in its survey that the average monthly wage of the entire working people was 89,794 won in 1977, namely, 12,056 won short of the minimum living cost of 97,850 won of a family of five. Nevertheless, on 21 June this year, the tax administration authorities disclosed that per capita taxes for the present fiscal year total 98,979 won. The tax revenues in GNP occupied 15.1% in 1974, 17.1% in 1975, 18.3% in 1976, 19.0% in 1977, account for 19.4% in 1978 and are planned to reach 21.0% in 1979. What is the Pak junta telling the taxpayers to eat?

Whatsoever veiled "hallmark of virtue" may not last for good at the expense of an overwhelming majority of the population.

DPRK Exports 500,000 Tons of Rice

According to a recent KCNA report, this year the Democratic People's Republic of Korea exported more than 500,000 tons of rice to more than 20 countries including Indonesia. The DPRK produced 8 million tons of grain in 1976 and had capacity for reserving 1 million tons of grain.

The DPRK achieved self-sufficiency in grain supply in 1960. This was as a result of land reform, agricultural cooperativation and introduction of irrigation systems, which were carried out after the liberation of Korea.

The average annual growth rate of grain production was 9.1 per cent during 10 years 1963-74. In West Europe the average annual growth rate was 2.3 per cent, 1.8 per cent in North America, 2.3 per cent in Oceania, 3.5 per cent in East Europe and the U.S.S.R., 2.6 per cent in Latin America and 2.4 per cent in Africa. (Source: A survey on annual change in food and agricultural production of the world and the region, 1963-75, issued by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization)

The DPRK attained a high growth rate: 36 per cent in 1972-73, 31 per cent in 1973-74, and 14-15 per cent in 1974-75. The DPRK produced 7 million tons in 1974; 7.7 million tons in 1975; 8 million tons in 1976 and 8.5 million tons in 1977. This year the DPRK set its grain production target at 8.8 million tons.

Of this, the output of unhulled rice is expected to reach 4 million tons. The country made public 4 years ago that the per hectare output of unhulled rice was 5.9 tons. The total acreage of paddy-fields is 700,000 hectares. The total output of unhulled rice reached 4.1 million tons. As the per capita consumption amount of unhulled rice is 150 kilograms, 2.4 million tons will be enough for 16 million people. As the per capita consumption of grain as a whole amounts to 300 kilograms, 4.8 million tons of grain will be enough for all the people of the country per year.

That the DPRK has recorded bumper harvest year after year is attributable to the measures taken to fight bad weather. Anticipating long spells of drought, the country attaches great importance to the utilization of underground water.

At the 12th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held from October 11 to 14, 1976, the country set forth a five-point policy of nature-remaking which was aimed at producing 10 million tons of grain: (1) Irrigation of 400,000 hectares of dry fields, (2) creating of 150,000-200,000 hectares of terraced fields, (3) land adjustment and land amelioration, (4) forest reservation and water conservancy, and (5) reclamation of 100,000 hectares of tideland.

Of all these, emphasis has been laid on the irrigation of non-paddy fields. Thus, 200,000 hectares of non-paddy fields had been brought under irrigation by the end of last year. These non-paddy fields are irrigated by underground water. In a matter of 12 months, the country sank and built more than 84,900 wells and pools.

The total length of the nation's water channels is as long as the perimeter of the globe—about 40,000 kilometers. The country has more than 1,500 reservoirs, small and large. The acreage under irrigation per 100 hectares is the highest in the world. In addition to the nearly perfect irrigation system, underground water is utilized on a full scale. This is of great significance for the development of agriculture.

Furthermore, the rich harvest is due to the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture. All the cooperative farms are provided with enough farm machines and chemical fertilizers. At present, the number of tractors per 100 hectares of arable land is six in plain areas, five in intermediate and mountainous areas. Thrashing and haulage work are fully mechanized and rice-transplanting work is mechanized 92 per cent.

Last year, 1.3 tons of chemical fertilizers were applied per 1 hectare of paddy fields and 1.2 tons per 1 hectare of corn fields.

The DPRK has succeeded in finishing transplanting work earlier than usual to cope with abnormal weather like the one which hit the country in the past few years.

In particular last year and this year transplanting work was finished two weeks earlier. This is thanks to the development of scientific techniques raising seedlings, plant breeding, control of seedling beds such as keeping them warm and protecting from winds to prevent their exposure to low temperature early in spring.

The reason why agriculture has so smoothly developed in the DPRK is that the country put energy and strength into "soil-making", increasing land power on a large scale.

The country has made efforts to prevent soil from being acidified and to heighten the absorption rate of fertilizer, by regularly spreading slaked lime, carbide ash, slag, etc., on the fields.

Recently, decayed soil-manufacturing factories have been built in various regions where soil containing much organic matter is found, to supply decayed soil to the countryside. In view of the stable agricultural production, it is expected that the DPRK will produce 10 million tons of grain in a few years. This will make it a rice-exporting country with a large rice surplus.

A part of Sonsok Cooperative Farm in Pyongwon county

A high and stable harvest always visits the DPRK where the irrigation of agriculture has been completed. Photo shows the farmers of the Ryongrim Cooperative Farm in Mundok county who are busy reaping rice harvest.

P'yang Art Troupe Performs in YAR, Syria

The Pyongyang Art Troupe gave performances before capacity audiences in the capitals and local cities of the Yemen Arab Republic and the Syrian Arab Republic from June 12 to 27, according to reports.

The performances gripped the hearts of the audiences for their high ideological and artistic value. Each number was encored by a stormy applause.

The Syrian President's younger brother said:

"The Korean art is a very wonderful art of world's level with distinct national peculiarities of the Korean people. Seeing the Korean art, one can fully understand the reality of Korea. The brilliant success of the Korean art is unthinkable apart from the wise leadership of respected President Kim Il Sung. Indeed, the Korean people are a gifted people with a long history and brilliant tradition of national culture."

A section chief of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry of the Yemen Arab Republic stressed:

"I have visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea three times. I explained the Yemeni people that Korea has the most beautiful and best art in the world.

"Your current performance made Yemeni natives fully believe my words."

Syrian dancer Hassan said:

"The peculiarity of the Korean dance is that it is beautiful, graceful, rhythmical, popular and delicate and it truthfully depicts the deep inner world of the people.

"I have been on the stage for 15 years as a dancer. But I can not show such a delicate 'movement. The Korean dance gives strength and courage to the audience and lead them to a spiritual world of the dancers."

A deputy minister of Justice of Syria stressed:

"I have seen many art performances. But, I have never been moved so deeply as today. The Korean art with a long national tradition is the best art in the world.

"It is the most beautiful and wonderful special-class art in the world.

"I believe that the credit of this goes to the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader."

The director of the Financial Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture of the Yemen Arab Republic said:

"Very wonderful. All numbers are mysterious. You have every right to say that the Korean art is the best one in the world.

"The Yemeni people are enchanted by your art. The Korean art imbues our Yemeni people with fresh strength.

"Such excellent art can be created only in Korea under the guidance of the great leader."

The director of a private trading corporation of Syria said:

"Seeing the performance, I felt high pride in living in Asia because such a beautiful art has blossomed in Korea, the east of Asia, as a brilliant fruition of the great Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader His Excellency President Kim Il Sung."

DPRK : No Tax, Free Education, Free Medicare

The Korean people who will celebrate this year the 30th birthday of their glorious fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, are leading the happiest and most bountiful life in their history spanning 5,000 years.

All the state policies in the DPRK, the country of Juche, are geared to the interests and happiness of the working people, the masters of nature and society, and all the wealth of society is directed to the promotion of their well-being.

The state, the housekeeper of the nation's economic life, assumes full responsibility for the material and cultural life of the working people.

The working people of Korea are ensured with stable jobs according to their ability and aptitude and with sufficient rest. They are fully guaranteed by the state food, clothing and housing.

In Korea everyone is provided with food from the moment of their birth. The state purchases rice at the price of 60 *chon* per kilogram from the farmers and supplies it to the factory and office workers and their families for 8 *chon*, a price next to nothing.

Textile industry turns out 600 million metres of various fabrics for the people. Nursery and kindergarten children and school children and youth who account for nearly a half of the population are supplied with clothes at very cheap prices by the state in every season.

The Korean people have no worries about the housing and consumer goods.

In the last 15 years, modern dwelling houses for nearly 1,690,000 families have been built in the urban and rural areas.

The factory and office workers living in the well-appointed dwelling houses pay only 2 or 3 per cent of their living allowances as the house rent including electric and water rates.

The peasants are supplied free of charge with modern dwellings built by the state.

In the DPRK called "a country of learning", "a country of education" all people study free of charge. Every child begins receiving 11-year compulsory education when he reaches the age of five.

The children grow up at state and social expense at nurseries and kindergartens and the working people who were denied and opportunity to have schooling in the past study at state expense, enrolled in the educational system of studying while working. They are provided with all conditions for living and study.

In Korea, all medical services for the people are free.

The state bears even expenses for food in the period of treatment at hospitals and sanatoria and expenses of travel to and from sanatoria.

The average life span of the people has been extended by 30 years after liberation in Korea where everyone has a doctor in his charge in accordance with the thorough prophylactic policy.

Moreover, the working people of the DPRK take rest at rest homes and sanatoria free of charge and those who cannot work on account of the old age or illness are guaranteed a stable life and proper rest by the state.

In implementing all these popular policies, the state gives great benefits to the population.

The Korean people are proud of living in the "fatherland of Juche", singing of the epochal change that has taken place in their life along with the prosperity of the fatherland in the short period of 30 years under the wise guidance of the great leader.

News in Brief

June 27

* A Nepali Cultural Troupe headed by I.P. Kafle, Executive Chairman of the Cultural Corporation of Nepal, arrived in Pyongyang.

June 29

* The Nepali Cultural Troupe on a visit to the DPRK gave its premiere in Pyongyang.

They presented a colorful program expressing the Nepalese people's ardent love of their country and their joy of labour and depicting their optimistic life.

June 30

* The delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea headed by Kim Yong Sun, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Public Employees of Korea, called on Asukata Ichio, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, in Tokyo.

The Chairman said that the JSP would as always actively support the just cause of the Korean people.

July 2

* Joachim Yhomby Opango, President of the People's Republic of the Congo, met Li In Gyu, Ambassador of the DPRK to the Congo.

* A friendship soccer match between the Pyongyang team and the Cuban national youth team was held at the Moranbong Stadium.

The game ended 3:0 in favour of the host team.

* Friendship men and women's basketball matches between the Pyongyang teams and the Chinese public security teams were held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium.

July 3

* A delegation of the International Union of Students headed by its Chairman Miroslav Stepan arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Jerzy Penkala, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to the DPRK arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

July 5

* A government trade delegation of the GDR headed by Horst Solle, Member of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party and Minister of Foreign Trade of the GDR, arrived in Pyongyang.

* An economic delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Gyong Ryong left Pyongyang by plane for the Central African Empire.

* The Romanian "Cununa Carpatilor" Folk Art Troupe headed by Popescu Norica arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

July 10

* An agreement on the mutual delivery of commodities for 1979-1984 between the Government of the DPRK and the GDR was signed in Pyongyang.

July 11

* A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Choe Jong Gun left Pyongyang for Syria by air.

July 12

* A delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK headed by Kim Hyong Ryul left Pyongyang by train for a visit to Democratic Kampuchea.

* Yadu Nath Khanal, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Nepal to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang.

July 13

* A friendship soccer match was held at the Moranbong Stadium, Pyongyang, between the February 8 team of Korea and the Czechoslovak national junior selection. (KCNA)

"Capital Must Be Model for Whole Country"

Travel Notes of "People's Daily" Reporter

The Chinese paper "People's Daily" on June 23 carried the fourth travel notes on Korea headlined "The Capital Must Be a Mode' for the Whole Country" by its delegation which had visited Korea, according to a report.

The travel notes said:

The clear and blue river Taedonggang flowing through Pyongyang divides the city into east Pyongyang and west Pyongyang.

The Taedong Bridge which withstood the ordeal of the war and the very grand Okryu Bridge spanning the river like rainbows link these two parts of the city.

Noting that the natural scenery is not alone that earned Pyongyang the name of "the mountain and river of superb beauty," the travel notes went on:

It is mainly because the Pyongyang people under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea built the city by themselves to present a most fresh and beautiful canvas of it by their remarkable talent and creative labour.

During the Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people, U.S. imperialism dropped a total of 428,700 bombs on Pyongyang, which mean more than one per capita.

This left not a wall or a tile undamaged in the city.

The U.S. imperialists predicted that Pyongyang would not be rehabilitated even in one hundred years.

But the reality gave them a slap in the face.

The travel notes continued:

Willow and maidenhair trees grow thick and beautiful flowers in full bloom exude delightful fragrance along the well-known Chollima Street, Pipa Street, Kumusan Street, People's Army Street, Rakwon Street and Chongnyon Street. The streets are lined with high-rise buildings.

Their first floor is occupied by stores and the second floor and above are flats.

Such buildings as the Central Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition, the Memorial of the Victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, the Korean Revolution Museum, the Museum of the Founding of the Party and the Mansudae Assembly Hall are all imposing, and the buildings of the Pyongyang Grand Theatre, the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium, the People's Palace of Culture, the February 8 House of Culture and the Mansudae Art Theatre are characteristic of national style and each of them is graceful and grand.

The Pyongyang people have most successfully carried into practice the teaching of President Kim Il Sung that the capital must be a model for the whole country.

After the war, construction in Korea began from Pyongyang, which became a model for the whole country in it.

In the thick of the war when the American robbers were carrying out fiercest bombings on Pyongyang, President Kim Il Sung summoned designers from the front and worked out in a dugout a magnificent blueprint for the rehabilitation and construction of Pyongyang.

Pyongyang rose again as a modern socialist city, a city socialist in content.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught: "What is the socialist content...? It means convenience for the people, neatness, beauty and durability. This is what we require in the way of quality in construction."

True, great attention has been paid to building Pyongyang convenient and useful to the people.

There are schools, kindergartens, a clinic, shops and a library in each residential quarter. So the children need not to cross busy streets when going to schools and housewives need not to go shopping far.

Careful consideration was given particularly to the women in building the city.

Taking into account the fact that women work mainly at light industrial factories they have been mostly built near the residential quarters.

Due regard is paid above all to women in the distribution of houses, too.

We were told by Korean comrades that Comrade Kim Il Sung thinks, first of all, of the convenience of the masses everywhere.

The great leader took care that each flat of the multi-storey apartments had heated floors, saying everything the people liked was good, the travel notes said. It went on:

It is a creation in the world history of architecture to have heated floors in the flats.

This creation fully shows the deep and warm solicitude of the Party and the leader for the popular masses.

Such deep and warm solicitude is felt in many other aspects of Pyongyang construction.

The travel notes pointed to the distribution of factories convenient to the life of the people in the construction of Pyongyang.

Pyongyang takes the lead in the country in the speed of construction, too, it stressed.

Saying that there stands the bronze statue of Chollima on the Mansudae Hill, the travel notes pointed out: this is a symbol of the heroic mettle of the Korean people who are making a fast advance, overcoming all difficulties, and the Pyongyang people created the world-startling "Pyongyang speed" in the spirit of Chollima.

Referring to the principle of construction and its fast speed in Korea, the travel notes said:

For instance, the riparian works on the River Potong-gang was completed in a matter of 55 days. Under the Japanese colonial rule, it had been said that the works would not be completed even in ten years.

The high-rise buildings of above ten stories along the Rakwon Street, the February 8 House of Culture and the grand Kumsusan Assembly Hall were all built in a very short period.

The travel notes further said: Pyongyang is a model in city management as well.

On July 6, 1966, Comrade Kim Il Sung personally went to Buksae-dong in Moranbong district, created a fine experience and method of managing the city and generalized them in the whole of Pyongyang and throughout the country.

Pyongyang has introduced a city management system in which the state management is combined with all-people management on the basis of the experience of Buksae-dong.

Comrade Kim Il Sung climbed the Munsubong Hill in Pyongyang on April 6, 1947, and planted trees in person.

Later, April 6 was set as tree planting day, on which men and women, young and old, take part in a greening campaign in the capital every year.

Pyongyang is also a most important industrial base in Korea.

After the war, it has developed into a large-scale industrial centre of diverse domains.

The total output of industry and agriculture increases at a very high rate every year.

We toured many places of Korea, besides Pyongyang.

In the industrial city of Hamhung, the port city of Wonsan, Sariwon, the gateway to the capital, Kaesong, a city in the forward area, and every other places we went, we could see modern factories, beautiful multi-storey flats and thickly verdant roadside trees and clean streets, which told us that the experiences in the construction and management of Pyongyang have blossomed and borne fruits all over the country.

Multi-story apartment houses and buildings are mushrooming in the capital of Pyongyang. Photo shows a part of the Pipa Street in Pyongyang City.

S. Korea-U.S. Military Exercise Photoed for "Inchon"

An official of the Japanese motion picture company "Toho Film" took free-lance Japanese cameramen to south Korea to film a "joint south Korea-U.S. military exercise." He was acting in conspiracy with "One way Production" in the production of an anti-communist war movie "Inchon" apparently aimed at slandering the DPRK, it was learned. The film is financed by "Unification Church," identified with the KCIA-controlled "International Federation to Overcome Communism."

The shooting group consisted of four free-lance cameramen and three assistants and Horimoto Kazuhiro, acting magaaner of "Oneway Production ", and Okubo Kinshiro currently working for the production of "The Bushido" on a free-lance basis and Americans—11 persons in all.

On June 12, they left Narita International Airport for Seoul by the Korean Air Line. They were assisted by south Korean film director, cameraman and coordinator during two days of a week-long military exercise off North Kyongsang Province called "Eighth Twin Dragons Operation."

The shooting group, divided into two sea and ground teams, filmed a landing drill in cooperating with the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea. The conduct of U.S. troops was filmed during two military exercises at three a.m. and one p.m. on June 15 and Okubo directed the location between three a.m. and six on June 16. The cameramen and assistants were not be informed of their schedule until they reached Seoul. They didn't know that the film of the south Korea-U.S. joint military exercise would be used to produce "Inchon."

Okubo and Horimoto cheated free-lance cameramen by saying that their Seoul visit was for Toho's work on a war film.

Picked up two years ago, Okubo became one of the six confidants of Tanaka Tomoyuki, director of "Toho Film" company. Then he was transferred to "Tokyo Film" Company, an affiliate of "Toho", from which he retired under the age limit ,working as an executive. He is a free lance.

Horimoto came into close contact with Tanaka through negotiations for the planned production of "Inchon". He is said to be working under Ishii Mitsuharu who is the president of Sekai Nippo (World Daily) and concurrently president of Toitsu Sangyo (United Industry). He is known as treasurer for the "Unification Church."

Mr. A whose real name is withheld here, took part in filming of military exercise film, According to his accounts, Horimoto, once a free-lance journalist in the U.S., seemed to have been sent to Seoul when the scenario of "Inchon" was made and Americans who joined us at the Narita International Airport were believed to be members of "Oneway Production", judging by their conversation.

It is worth remembering that Seil Sightseeing Co., affiliated with the "Unification Chruch " acted as a travel agency for the location of the planned film.

The reason why the shooting was conducted only with free-lance cameramen and assistants lies in the growingly hostile public attitude toward the project.

The shooting group took four panavision-styled cameras and 30 lenses which were lent from Sanwa Eizaisha, an outdoor lender of tools necessary for production of films.

The negatives of the shooted film were brought to Tokyo for development and editing. A preview is now being planned.

"Oneway Production" is still making efforts to produce "Inchon" film. It is spreading the word that it is planning to carry out a long-term location in south Korea, hiring a more competent big-name film director than Andrew V. McLaggen with whom contract will expire at the end of this year.

Pro-Pak Movie "Message To Fatherland" Planned

A plan to produce a movie film "A Message to the Fatherland" was recently revealed. When the KCIA's cultural maneuverings such as the production of an anti-communist movie "Inchon" are rampant in Japan, this has cause a furor.

The movie production plan was announced on June 21 at a press conference held in Osaka.

According to the announcement, the director is Ryu Jin Sik. The movie will deal with aspects of the living of Korean nationals in Japan in an interview style. It will be composed of five series featuring Korean residents living in different localities in Japan. It will be nation-widely broadcast by the KBS (south Korea's state-run broadcasting station) in November. Negociations are under way for its telecasting in Japan

No doubt it will be a movie for the Pak "regime" and the KCIA notorious for their intelligence activities, torture and terrorism

The director Ryu Jin Sik is a man who produced a movie entitled "Bokyono Uta (A poem of nostalgia)" aimed to beautify the "movement to visit ancestors' graves" which was and is being zealously carried on by the "*yusin* Mindan" (pro-Pak Jung Hi organization of south Korean residents in Japan) at the instigation of the KCIA. It is known here in Japan that the "movement to visit ancestors' graves" is designed to split the Korean nationals here as well as to help assure the Pak "regime" long-term office. The movie is produced by such a man that it is thought to be aimed at praising the Pak "regime" through the "words" of Koreans in Japan.

It can be easily understood that it is a movie backed by the Pak "regime", too, because it has been already decided to broadcast it on the nation-wide network of KBS. In south Korea where all mass media are strictly controlled, no work can be broadcast on a nation-wide network without approval by the KCIA.

Besides, the source of production cost of tens of millions of yen is not clear.

Notwithstanding this, in this situation, the producer is said to have said that he wanted to produce a movie for the interests of the Koreans.

He should have said "for the sake of Pak Jung Hi" instead.

KCIA Suspected of Kidnapping Actress Choe Un Hui

It is five months since a south Korean actress Choe Un Hui disappeared in Hong Kong. What is the truth of "her disappearance"?

"The New Korea Times," a Canadian Korean newspaper, ran an article in its recent issue under the title of "Who Is Kidnapper of Actress Choe Un Hui," alleging that her abduction is the work of the KCIA.

Follows its gist:

Sin Sang Ok (movie director, former husband of Choe Un Hui) and Choe Un Hui were divorced and yet it is said that they were still in love with each other, often seen being together abroad.

Sin Sang Ok had made a fortune at home but eventually gone to bankruptcy mainly owing to his own too much ambition. He met a fellow countryman named Kim in Tokyo who offered a plan to produce a large-scale movie.

Kim, a producer resident in Japan, had a lot of documentary films on the activities of Kim Dae Jung. Sin shared Kim's belief that a movie concerning Kim Dae Jung would be a big hit because of Japanese opinion's deep interest in him.

After planning a fund-raising campaign through donations from Koreans in Japan, Sin Sang Ok went back home to get documentary films and materials on Kim Dae Jung. They were smuggled into Japan, then he left south Korea. The director of the planned film which star Choe Un Hui together with Japanese actors and actresses, became increasingly worried about a possible leakage of their plan. He had her go to Hong Kong under some plausible excuses.

It was not until the couple was out of south Korea that the KCIA got the knowledge of the secret plan. The KCIA succeeded in abducting Choe Un Hui by all means but Sin Sang Ok escaped to the U.S.

So disturbed about her whereabouts, he flew back to Hong Kong at the risk of KCIA detention. Almost kidnapped by the KCIA in Hong Kong again, he asked the local police to protect him, only to be deprived of his passport.

The KCIA attempted to persuade him to go back home to see Choe Un Hui allegedly ill there, but he remained adamantly. He is now staying in the British colony, seeking a trip back to the United States or Japan.

Seoul-Tokyo Mil. Tieup
—Minju Choson—

"Nihon Denki," a big munitions tycoon of Japan, has set up a new munitions factory near the Osan base jointly with south Korea's munitions industry to supply the south Korean puppet army with war materials.

Denouncing this criminal tieup for aggression and treachery, a signed commentary of Minju Choson July 7 says:

This shows that the military tieup and dark fusion between the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppet clique have reached a grave stage and the Japanese reactionries have turned up their sleeves to increase the war potentials of the south Korean puppets.

In tightening their tieup with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of south Korea, the Japanese reactionaries attempt to step up their reinvasion of south Korea, ushered in by the former. And the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, on their part, try to stay on in power indefinitely, pursuing the policy of fascism, split and war with the active "support" of the Japanese reactionaries.

Pointing out that the Japanese reactionaries are encouraging the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to fascism, split and war, the commentary says: This is a grave act detrimental to peace and security not only in Korea but also in Japan and contradictory to the interests of the Japanese people.

The Japanese reactionaries must look squarely at the trend of the situation and stop at once encouraging the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to disturb peace in Korea and obstruct her peaceful reunification.

If the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique continue to follow the road of fascism, split and war, clinging to the coattails of the outside forces, it will only hasten their own destruction.

Human Rights of Koreans in Japan
Renunciation of "Japanese" Nationality

At present a lot of Korean residents are carrying on a movement in various parts of Japan to obtain the nationality of "Korea", throwing away their "Japanese" nationality which was imposed on them.

Many Koreans with "Japanese" nationality want to live as overseas compatriots of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They have already been given the nationality of "Korea" in accordance with the provisions of the "nationality law of the Republic."

However, the Japanese government is aiming to apply to them the so-called "ROK" nationality instead of "Korea" and does not acknowledge their wishes to obtain "Korea" nationality.

Because of this, they are having many troubles in entering higher schools, getting jobs, getting married, etc.

Follow private papers written by Korean businessman whose nationality is "Japan" and who wants to get the nationality of "Korea".

"I want to have myself officially recognized as a Korean, because I am a Korean."

Years have passed since I asked the Japanese authorities concerned to change my nationality from "Japan" to "Korea". However, the Justice Ministry of Japan has not made a reply to my wish to renounce my "Japanese" nationality so that I suffer more and more as the days go by.

I was born a Korean in October, 1930 and brought up as a Korean.

I am a son of my Korean father Kim Yong Am who is now dead and my Japanese mother.

My father was born in North Kyongsang Province of Korea. He was compelled to come over to Japan because of the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism over Korea.

According to the stories which my father would tell me when he was alive, life in Japan was also hard for a Korean that he could hardly earn a living for himself.

When the fatherland was liberated in August, 1945, he began to devote himself to the movement of Korean residents in Japan, firmly determined not to suffer the past pains as a "homeless person" again.

I was at that time that he married my mother. After their marriage my elder sister, my two younger sisters and I were born.

My mother often tells me that even after their marriage my father thought little of his family, only devoting himself to the movement of Korean nationals in Japan. He did not change this attitude even after our birth.

"You should respect your father who is working for our fatherland and nation. You should follow him", my mother always said to me.

My parents had been determined to raise us as worthy Koreans from the very beginning of their marriage. But because they failed to register their marriage partly owing to postwar disorder, we, the four children, were first entered in our mother's register as Japanese.

My parents had me enrolled in a nursery primary school when I reached school age for there was no Korean school near our home. It must have been unbearable for them to make me attend the nearest Korean school, two hours' walk from our home. I, who was educated as a Korean at home, behaved as a Korean in school, too.

It might be because of that I was often made fun of as a "Chosenjin" meaning Korean in Japanese and was not allowed to join games played by children.

But what most irritated me was the fact that "Japan" was written in the "nationality" column of a home-survey paper which the school requested us, all school children, to submit. I wondered why my nationality was "Japanese" when I was a "Korean". My doubts got deeper and deeper.

After graduation from the primary school, I entered the Tokyo Korean junior and senior high school and started my life in the attached dormitory.

It was the nationality of "Japan" that troubled me during my school life.

At the age of fourteen all my friends went to the ward office and the immigration control office to apply for their "alien registration certificates". Apart from the fact that the certificate demands that a Korean put a finger print on it, and carry it always so that it is called a "dog's certificate," I could not but feel very lonely.

Concerned about our future, our father took the necessary procedures to acknowledge us as his own children.

My suffering as a "Japanese" has always followed me. Korean parents in Japan hesitated to allow their daughter to marry me, who had "Japanese" nationality. Finally I could marry a Korean woman thanks to the help of a school friend of mine, but my suffering as a Japanese did not end there.

I went to a ward office to get the birth of my first son registered when he was born one year ago. The officer turned a doubtful look to me, as I reported my first son as an illegitimate child: Haven't you had your marriage registered? Don't you intend to have your child entered in your family register?

He looked more doubtful when I told him that my wife and my son would be registered as Japanese nationals if I reported our marriage, because I had "Japanese" nationality. I have had such experience several times after my marriage and I was irritated each time.

After thinking the matter over and over again, I notified my wish to renounce my "Japanese" nationality to the Japanese authority concerned, showing a national identity card of the DPRK issued by the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan). It was before the first son that I submitted the renunciation of my nationality for the first time. At that time, I was told that I could not get allowed even to meet an officer concerned.

The Japanese authorities received my second proposal for the "renunciation of my nationality" under the strong pressure of the public opinion. However, it is very difficult to say whether or not my wish to renounce my "Japanese" nationality will be granted.

This is because Chongryun has given me a national identity card.

The renunciation of one's nationality is guaranteed by the Japanese Constitution. There is no reason why the renunciation of my Japanese nationality should be refused because I am a Korean. The Justice Ministry should recognize my renunciation of "Japanese" nationality at once.

Korean Youth Rejects Deportation

A Japan-born Korean youth started in the Nagoya District Court an administrative litigation against the Justice Ministry and the chief judge of Nagoya immigration office, demanding a suspension of deportation. He filed a demand for suspension of execution of the deportation order, too.

He is Choe Jung Ung, 29. He alleged that it is unnecessary for the authorities to take such a forcible step against a person who has already been given a prison sentence.

He was arrested when he returned to Japan to attend the wedding ceremony of his sister from Britain where he had been studying at London University. Later he was found guilty on charge of violation of the "Immigration Control Law" and the "Passport Act. "He is at present detained in the Omura Detention Camp" in Nagasaki, Kyushu, westernmost Japan.

Choe, who was born in Yamaguchi Prefecture western Japan, moved with his family to Nagoya, central Japan, at the age of five. After graduation from a senior high school in Nagoya, he entered the politics and economics faculty of Meiji University in the capital. After graduation he wanted to continue his studies and go to Britain for the purpose. But he knew his nationality of "Korea" prevented him from reentering Japan. So, he decided to borrow his friend's official family register to apply for a passport. He went to Britain in March, 1972 and entered London University.

Police arrested him when he returned to Japan in September of last year because he wanted to attend his sister's wedding ceremony. He was sentenced to two years and a half in prison with a two-year stay of execution by the Nagoya District Court.

However, he was given a "forcible deportation order" by the Nagoya immigration office on April 10 this year when he was summoned to the office, and two days later he was detained in the "Omura Detention Camp."

He was forced to meet the "ROK consul general" in the camp last June.

When Amano Shigeki, Choe's attorney, met Yamabe, chief of the guard section of the immigration department of the Justice Ministry on June 29, he was told that although the destination of his deportation was "Korea" (DPRK), it was all right for him to be sent to the "ROK", that a deportation ship was expected to come soon and that they were preparing for his deportation.

Meanwhile, Choe's family, his attorney, the "Nagoya human rights committee" which supports his litigation, and the "Nagoya citizens' organization to demand the abolition of discrimination against Korean residents in Japan" gave a press conference at the YMCA building in the city. They demanded Choe's deportation not be executed, saying, "Choe went to Britain for the sake of peace of study. His deportation to south Korea will separate him from his family probably for ever."

The sympathizers also criticized the Japanese government as follows:

The Japanese government permits free overseas travels of Koreans with the "ROK" nationality but deprive Korean residents in Japan with the nationality of "Korea" of the freedom to go abroad. Although the nationals of Taiwan with which Japan has no diplomatic relations have no difficulty in obtaining passports, it is extremely hard for Koreans with "Korea" nationality to get passports. This is strange. Choe has already been convicted. It is to punish him doubly to deport him on top of that.

S. Korean "Gov't" Officials Involved In "Apartment Allotment Case"

One scandal called "apartment allotment affair" was uncovered in south Korea and is developing into a major issue.

According to the July 5 issue of the south Korean daily "Tong-A Ilbo", "Korean Urban Development Co." of the Hyondae Group, one of the largest local conglomerates, built an apartment house for the employees on the southern bank of the River Hangang, but the company alloted only 300 units to its employees and about 650 went to over 250 "government" officials, lawmakers, lawyers, military officers.

The 190 "government" officials involved in the scandal include Ryu In Su (a "Democratic Republican" national assemblyman), elder brother-in-law of Pak Jung Hi, and 5 other "national assemblymen", 5 former "ministers", 1 "vice-minister", 5 "assistant ministers", 3 "deputy assistant ministers", 15 public procurators, 3 generals, 3 "presidential secretaries", 8 "presidential bodyguards", 10 agents of the "Central Intelligence Agency", and executives of state-run corporations.

It is most likely because of their fear of the adverse consequence of a possible leakage of their further cover-up effort of the scandal that junta authorities had the affair uncovered to save their face.

Against the background of this is the fact that 40% of the Seoulites, 3 million have no houses of their own with house rents skyrocketing. They are now averagely 30-40%, higher than at the beginning of this year.

In case of apartment units, only one of every one hundred applicants is successful. Those who have got tenant rights can buy it at a premium between millions of *won* and more than ten million *won*.

Those successful applicants of the "apartment units" sold them for 60,000 dollars at maximum (over 29 million *won* in south Korean currency); the units were resold for a total of 6 billion *won*.

The scandal has become an object of international attention.

The "New York Times" wrote that

Photo shows south Korean papers reporting the scandal.

evidently there is corruption in the preferential apartment allotment scandal reportedly involving over 250 south Korean senior officials from judges to officers of the bodyguard command of Chongwadae.

The ruling "Democratic Republican Party" reportedly refused to accept letters of resignation tendered by "national assemblymen" involved in the scandal, and plans to give only "warning" to them at the "party disciplinary committee."

The independent prosecution is also trying to hush up the scandal by punishing officials of the lower echelon.

House Panel Asks 4 K'gate-Involved Congressmen Punished

The Ethics Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives launched formal proceedings on June 12 against former Democratic whip John J. McFall and three other sitting congressmen on alleged ethics violations in the south Korean affair and that two former congressmen "committed perjury."

The committee did not name the two former congressmen but reliable sources said they are former Democrat Representatives Nick Galifanakis, of North Carolina, and John R. Rarick, of Louisiana.

The committee said those are the only present and former congressmen who warrant further proceedings for taking money from south Korean businessman Pak Tong Son, who has been accused of trying to buy influence with U.S. congressmen.

Pak Tong Son testified he gave about $850,000 to 30 House members, including 13 still in the House.

The committee announced it is conducting formal proceedings to determine if the House should punish:

— Former Democratic whip John J. McFall of California, for allegedly converting a $4,000 contribution from Pak to his own use "under circumstances which might be construed by reasonable persons as influencing the performance of his government.

— Rep. Edward R. Roybal (D-Calif.) for allegedly converting a $1,000 cash contribution from Pak to his personal use and then denying to committee investigators under oath that he had taken the money.

— Rep. Edward J. Patten (D-N. J.) for allegedly violating New Jersey state law by giving the Middlesex County democratic organization contributions of his own when it was Pak Tong Son's money.

— Rep. Charles H. Wilson (D-Calif.) for allegedly making a willful false statement that hereceived nothing of value from Pak when Pak says he gave Wilson $1,000 as a wedding gift.

All have acknowledged taking money from Pak, a central figure in an investigation of alleged influence buying by the south Korean "government."

200 S. Korean Artists Refuse to Return Home

More than 200 south Korean artists have refused of late to return from their foreign performance tour in protest against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique when one south Korean puppet diplomat after another was seeking asylum abroad.

They stay in foreign countries by filing applications for permanent residence there or extending the period of their stay through contracts for performance with other enterprises.

While in the United States on his overseas performance tour in March, story-teller Yang Chun filed an aplication for a permanent residence in that country. A movie actor surnamed Choe also refused to return to south Korea from the United States.

Declaring that they refuse to return to south Korea because of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's fascist suppression, they say it is virtually a political exile.

Sin Sang Ok, a south Korean film director, who applied for permanent residence in the United States said: "I rendered no small cooperation, forced by the Pak regime. But, as time flowed, the outrage of power went to such an extent where I could endure it no longer...I will make utmost efforts for the restoration of democracy in south Korea."

Rodong Sinmun on Unity of Non-Aligned Movement

PYONGYANG, July 11 (KCNA)—Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) July 10 carried a signed article, which stressed: If they are united, the non-aligned countries can smash the resistance of the imperialists and old and new colonialists and accomplish the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

The non-aligned movement embodies the lofty ideal of anti-imperialism and independence and opposes all forms of aggression, plunder and domination and inequality, the article noted, and said: This movement inevitably meets the resistance of the imperialists and colonialists who seek to dominate and subjugate others and need exploitation and plunder by nature.

It continued:

The sphere of influence of imperialism and colonialism has been markedly narrowed by the growth and strengthening of the non-aligned movement and the intensification of the people's struggle against imperialism and for independence. The imperialist policy of plunder is hit hard by the struggle of the non-aligned countries for defending their natural resources and building an independent national economy.

To save themselves from the position, the reactionary forces of imperialism are putting up the signboard of "peace," "friendship" and "aid" with a louder noise, while stepping up behind it naked aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres.

Taking the policy of split and estrangement as an important component of their counter-revolutionary strategy, they try to disintegrate the non-aligned movement.

Under such circumstances, if the non-aligned countries fail to unite and smash the machinations of the forces of imperialism, colonialism and dominationism for division, disintegration and scramble, this may bring about very dangerous consequences.

Only when they unite, can the non-aligned countries successfully build a new life and victoriously carry on the struggle to destroy the old international economic order, an important means of exploitation and plunder for the imperialists and colonialists.

An important thing in realizing the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned countries is to adhere to the principle of independence.

Only by upholding this principle can they achieve unity and solidarity on a truly equal and firm basis and attain the ideal of the non-aligned movement.

The non-aligned countries should not be drawn into the scarmble of foreign aggressor forces for sphere of influence but heighten vigilance against the manoeuvres of the forces of imperialism, colonialism and dominationism for division and disintegration.

The differences and disputes among the non-aligned countries are problems arising among friends who are struggling jointly to attain a common goal.

They should be settled through consultation on the principle of organically combining the national interests with the interests of the non-aligned movement as a whole and strengthening its unity.

Only then, can they prevent the expansion of the differences and disputes and smoothly solve them, secure the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned countries and take concerted action in carrying out the common cause.

Even if they have a temporary economic difficulty, the non-aligned countries should not be lured by the "aid" of the imperialists which is something in the nature of causing illness and then administering medicine. It is important to see the danger of strings attached to the "aid."

If they strengthen economic and technical cooperation on the principle of filling each other's needs, they can tide over the present temporary economic difficulty and achieve economic independence without relying on big powers.

The commonness of the past position and the present struggle of the peoples of the non-aligned countries constitutes a firm basis for uniting them as one and ensuring their unity of action in the struggle for a common goal.

The differences in system, political view and religious belief can never be an obstacle to these countries in advancing hand in hand under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence. If the non-aligned countries unite and wage a collective joint struggle, they can ensure victorious. If they are dispersed, they may be smashed one by one.

They should form a united front and smash the manoeuvres of imperialism, colonialism and dominationism for division, disintegration and scramble. Herein lies a guarantee for developing and strengthening the non-aligned movement and accelerating the victory of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

Criticism of Pak's "Election" Farce

Chongryun

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), in the name of the entire compatriots in Japan, strongly denounces the usurpation of "power" by traitor Pak Jung Hi who grabbed the "presidential" seat for the 5th time, keeping himself in "power" by repeated "constitutional revision" and "*yusin*" clamour after he snatched it through a "military coup d'etat."

The Central Standing Committee of Chongryun said this in its statement July 8 denouncing the usurpation of "power" by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The statement said:

The rigging up of his "return to presidency" by traitor Pak Jung Hi in a robber-like way is a downright challenge to the south Korean people who demand the repeal of the "*yusin*" dictatorship and the resignation of the Pak "regime" and are fighting for the democratisation of society and another grave act of treachery against the entire Korean people and overseas compatriots who are anxiously awaiting the reunification of the country, feeling as if days are so many years.

Saying that the stay of traitor Pak Jung Hi in "power" will further convert south Korea into a theatre of unbridled fascist rowdyism and the dual colony of U.S. and Japan, increase tension between the north and the south and the danger of the permanent division of the country, the statement strongly demanded that the Pak Jung Hi clique, the flunkeyist traitor, step down from "power."

The statement sternly denounced with national resentment the untenable acts of the United States and Japan in backing the fabrication of traitor Pak Jung Hi's "return to presidency."

It said:

The U.S. imperialists must stop encouraging puppet Pak Jung Hi who is forsaken by our nation and is left an international orphan and get out of south Korea without delay with all their weapons for aggression including nuclear arms, and take hands off Korea.

The Japanese militarists must give up their dark fusion with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and reinvasion of south Korea and discontinue all their acts obstructive to Korean reunification.

If the United States and Japan continue to encourage puppet Pak Jung Hi and scheme to create "two Koreas," they will never be able to escape responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

RPR Solidarity Com. Here

On the other hand, "the Committee of South Koreans in Japan for Solidarity with the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" on July 8 issued a statement in protest against the fraudulent "presidential election" held by the south Korean puppets on July 6.

Noting that Pak Jung Hi the traitor allowed no one but him to run for presidency and made his followers "elect" him, the statement declared: This was entirely illegal. The return of the "election"is null and void.

Today a persistent struggle against fascism and for democracy is going on in south Korea, despite the suppression and deception by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the statement said.

It pointed out that south Korean personages of various circles formed the "National Union for Democracy" on July 5, declared the "presidential election" invalid and called for strengthening the anti-Pak Jung Hi struggle and that the anti-"*yusin*" struggle of workers, students and people of all segments is going on in different parts of south Korea.

Such situation demands the overseas compatriots struggle more vigorously against Pak Jung Hi and for democracy and national reunification, the statement said.

It emphasized:

Don't allow the long-term rule of the Pak regime. Let's courageously struggle for existence and democracy.

Let's strengthen the broad anti-Pak Jung Hi national alliance and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country through a nation-wide struggle.

S. Korean Believers Stage Street Demonstration

Believers in Chonju, North Cholla Province, south Korea, July 10 held a prayer meeting and a sit-down and a street demonstration demanding the release of the political prisoners and published a statement denouncing the suppression of human rights by the Pak junta.

At eight in the evening, more than 1,500 believers gathered at the Central Roman Catholic Church in Chonju and had a prayer meeting for the rescue of poet Kim Ji Ha and other political prisoners.

When the prayer meeting was at its height, over 20 priests started a sit-down, shouting slogans demanding the release of Kim Ji Ha and others on the roof of a building some 500 meters away from the church.

At around 8 hours 30 minutes in the evening, more than 300 believers turned out in massive street demonstration shouting slogans along with the priests and encourage them in their sit-down.

Upset by the collective struggle of the believers against fascism and for democracy, the Pak junta rushed hundreds of riot police to the scene and desperately tried to disperse the demonstration and break the fighting spirit of the believers.

But the believers, burning with hatred for the enemy, did not stop fighting. They gathered at the Central Roman Catholic Church and sharply denounced the brutal repression by the puppet clique.

South Korean believers demonstrated downtown Seoul, demanding the restoration of democracy. (Sep., 1974)

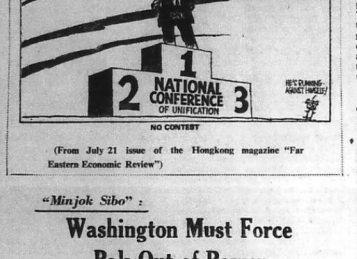
They issued a statement containing the following demands:

1. Release poet Kim Ji Ha and other political prisoners.

2. Bear responsibility for walking or placing under house arrest believers and students around the "presidential" election.

3. Don't interfere in church activities.

The believers staged the sit-down, loudly shouting through microphones slogans containing their demands.



(From July 21 issue of the Hongkong magazine "Far Eastern Economic Review")

RPR Appeals to S. Korean People

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on July 7 published an appeal to the south Korean people in connection with the fact that the south Korean puppets rigged up the "election" of Pak Jung Hi in the "presidential election" at the "National Conference for Unification," their hand-raising machine, on July 6.

The appeal said:

The recent "presidential election" held with the people deprived of the democratic rights to elect and to be elected and no rival allowed to stand for the "presidency" is the most shameless and brazen-faced brigandage in the world history of election. It was not an election but the height of election-veiled swindle and fraudulence.

The reassumption of office by Pak Jung Hi, the dirty fascist dictator and traitor to the nation, is an open declaration that a bitterer life will be imposed upon our people; it is an anti-national fascist act for forcing the greatest misfortunes and sufferings in history upon our fellow countrymen.

The appeal further said:

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, together with the patriotic people, solemnly declares invalid the July 6 "presidential election" run through with illegality and intrigue.

Pak Jung Hi is the traitor who committed all sorts of indelible crimes against the country and the nation and the inveterate enemy with whom our people can not live under the same sky.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi wrote in blood a letter pledging loyalty to the Japanese emperor in the past and volunteered in the war of the Japanese army to fire his gun at random at our patriotic forerunners. After August 15, 1945, he changed his clothes to be an agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and informed against and murdered patriots. What has he done since his assumption of office?

He has intensified the fascist suppression and plunder of the people internally and threw himself into the arms of the outside forces, committing flunkeyist treacheries externally in pursuance of the posterity and permanent office of himself and his group. In the north-south relations he sought permanent split and the provocation of a war.

There were flunkeyist traitors in history. But it does not know such dirty traitors as Pak Jung Hi who eagerly begged for the permanent presence of the U.S. troops and Japan's reinvasion of south Korea, offering money and girls to the political circles of the U.S. and Japan.

Pak Jung Hi and his group are traitors to the nation and ofscourings of the time who trample underfoot independence and democracy, seek dependence and fascism, oppose reunification and peace and rush along the road of split and war.

It is outrageous that Pak Jung Hi who has neither reason nor morals and knows nothing but the bayonet should act as "president." It is a shame for the nation.

If Pak Jung Hi and his group are allowed to remain in power the domination of outside forces and the tyranny of fascism will be intensified, the road to national reunification and peace be further barred and the misfortunes and sufferings of the nation will become greater.

Stressing that hesitation and indifference mean death, the appeal continued:

All those who want democracy, not fascism, and desire reunification, not split, come out as one in the just struggle against the *yusin* fascist dictatorship of Pak Jung Hi.

All people who love the fatherland, the nation and democracy, firmly join your hands and rise in the glorious struggle to put an end to the accursed history of subjugation, poverty and nonrights, end the tragic division of the country, overthrow the Pak Jung Hi dictatorial regime and establish a DEMOCRATIC COALITION GOVERNMENT represented by various parties, groupings and people of all strata.

People of all strata, rise determinedly and decisively foil the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists.

Let us drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors who try to start a war, reinforcing the armed forces behind the facade of troop withdrawal. Let us smash the aggressive scheme of the Japanese reactionaries to swallow up our country again.

In conclusion the appeal said: We will certainly emerge victorious as the banner of ever-victorious great Kimilhungism brightly indicates our road and the brothers and sisters in the north and world conscience are together with us.

"Minjok Sibo" :

Washington Must Force Pak Out of Power

"Minjok Sibo," a paper published by the anti-Pak Koreans here on May 11 carried an article flaying the aggressive policy of the U.S. who patronizes and manipulates the "*yusin*" fascist dictatorship of the south Korean puppets under the headline "Connection between *yusin* election enforced by the Pak regime and south Korean policy of the U.S."

The paper said:

The *yusin* system marked by falsehood and deception, treacheries against the nation and the people, is quite alien to democracy; it only creates a war climate and increases tension, far from fixing peace and security. This we have noted time and again.

And we are constrained to call the U.S. government to account for the *yusin* election enforced by the Pak Jung Hi regime in defiance of the opinion of the south Korean people and the world public, for which it is partially to blame.

A ridiculous amount of the blood taxes paid by the American citizens are thrown into the aid to south Korea, and the U.S. government never stops it when it is clear that it is used in suppressing the south Korean people demanding democracy. This means that the U.S. government deceives the American citizens and antagonizes the south Korean people.

The Pak regime cannot get along a single day without the U.S. support. Such it was in the course of its creation and such it is today.

This is why it carried out a bribing operation in the U.S. political and public circles with a liberal squander of money and the U.S. government authorities closed their eyes to it, though they were well informed of it.

How can the Pak regime freely shape a policy against the will of the United States in political or economic or military field and how can it survive a single day without the latter's protection?

The whole world knows that whether the Pak regime should guarantee a democratic system or maintain the *yusin* dictatorship is necessarily decided in accordance with the will of the United States. Recently, the United States set off a propaganda barrage with a call for "negotiations" allegedly "for the fixation of peace on the Korean Peninsula," turning an unseeing eye to the farce of elections to the "National Conference for Unification," staged by the Pak regime for the reinforcement and extension of the *yusin* system.

It was clear that such thing was not feasible and, even if it were feasible, it would not help "fix peace on the Korean Peninsula." Knowing this full well, the United States came out with the fantastic call at the moment, bewildering the public. Is it not an artifice to help the Pak regime put fresh muscles into its anti-democratic system and dictatorship?

Had the United States truly wanted the "fixation of peace on the Korean Peninsula," it should have tried every means to force the Pak dictatorship out of power.

And it should have revived democracy and cooperated in the establishment of a genuine democratic government in south Korea and helped it have a north-south dialogue for independent and peaceful reunification.

Needless to say that the internal force of the south Korean people is what should be relied upon in bringing democracy and establishing a democratic coalition government in south Korea. But we say the above things because the U.S. exerts greater influence than the Pak regime in barring it.

"Toitsu Hyoron" :

What Does Japan-S. Korea Trade Imbalance Mean?

The "Toitsu Hyoron," a Japanese monthly dealing with the Korean question, in its July issue, carried an article headlined "What Does Trade Imbalance between Japan and South Korea Mean?" which was written by economic commentator Nakagawa Nobuo.

In its first part, quoting a passage from the keynote speech made by the south Korean delegation at the "10th Japan-Korea Private Joint Economic Committee" (Mar. 7-9, 1978) which said that "... the ROK's 17-year long introduction of foreign capital was for making up for trade deficits with Japan," the Japanese economic commentator said that south Korea suffered a deficit of some $10 billion in its 17-year long trade with Japan.

He continues:

This figure is equal to the total amount of foreign capital introduced into south Korea. After all, south Korea's introduction of foreign capitals has so far been conducted to cover up trade deficits with Japan. There are some suspicions that economic cooperation between Japan and south Korea has been conducted under terms decisively advantageous to Japan. This fact indicates that the trade imbalance question with Japan has become a weak point of the Pak regime which is launching a frantic drive for "high growth of the economy."

Cause of Imbalance

Denying south Korea's claims on the major cause of the trade imbalance, that is, Japan's various import restrictions, he insisted that the "root cause of the Japan-south Korea trade imbalance is Pak's economic growth formula of full dependence on Japanese capital goods and materials, and the present structural characteristics of economic relations between the two sides.

Next, Nakagawa explained concretely the major cause of the trade imbalance.

He says:

If south Korea, which follows the growth formula of totally depending on foreign countries for the supply of materials, makes efforts to expand export effectively, inevitably, materials imports must be increased. Moreover, because the supply sources of materials are concentrated on Japan, the more exports are expanded, the larger become the trade imbalance with Japan.

A break-down of south Korea's 1976 imports is as follows:

The south Korea's import scale in 1976 showed a 20.6 per cent advance (a 47.9 per cent increase for export and a 8.9 per cent gain for domestic demand) over $7,274,434,000 registered in the preceding year; a 52.3 per cent increase for export and a 17.6 per cent boost for domestic demand (for materials). The increase rate of total demand for materials (both export and domestic demand) was 29.2 per cent.

Accordingly, we can grasp south Korea's economic situation as follows: the import of various goods (including material goods) for the manufacture of export goods showed a sudden increase over that of materials for domestic consumption.

He said:

Material goods and capital goods account for 86.4 per cent of south Korea's total import and the import of these items for export exceeds that for domestic demand.

A distinctive feature of south Korea's import trade with Japan is that south Korea's import totally depends on Japan's capital goods and materials which are indispensable for the high rate growth of the economy and this dependency causes a continuing deficit in south Korea's trade accounts.

For example south Korea's total import from Japan from 1966 to 1970 reached $2,924 million (41.9 per cent of the total import) with the major import items being machinery ($1,1975 million) and materials ($912.7 million) (materials for textiles, iron and steel). These two groups of items account for 70 per cent of the total import from Japan.

South Korea's total import from Japan from 1971 to 1975 amounted to $8,766 million accounting for 37.7 per cent of its total import. There is no change in the fact that these two groups of items account for 70 per cent of south Korea's total import from Japan. ("Korea's Trade with Japan" published by the "Bank of Korea," August, 1977)

Stressing south Korea's continuous and total dependency on Japan for the supply of capital goods and materials, Nakagawa Nobuo quoted the "White Paper on the ROK Economy 1969" which says that "imports from Japan has been essential for the ROK's economic growth and to check it would be to obstruct the ROK's economic development itself."

Pointing out the contrasts in pattern between Japan-south Korea import and export trade, he regarded as the basic cause of the trade imbalance the structural characteristics of Japan-south Korea economic relations which has been established in the name of economic cooperation.

Distorted Economic Relations

He said:

South Korea's imports from Japan are vital to the south Korean economy while Japan's imports from south Korea are marginal.

In order to understand correctly the structural characteristics of Japan-south Korea economic cooperation, it is necessary to grasp the basic plan conceived by Japanese monopoly capital, he said and quoted a report headlined "the Direction and Background of Japan-Korea Economic Cooperation" which was jointly prepared by the Japan Economic Investigation Council and the Korea Productivity Center in 1965.

According to the report, Japanese monopoly's basic concept is, in short, to integrate the south Korean economic structure and abundant low-cost labour with Japan's economic structure and labour market. To be concrete, the real intention of Japanese monopolies is to increase purchases of agricultural, forestry and marine products which are integrated with a Japanese plan to transfer declining and low-productivity industries (labour-intensive sector) to south Korea; to extend technical guidance toward south Korea's light industry and medium and small enterprises; and to supply capital to south Korea, as part of Japan's plan to dispose of outworn equipment.

Thus, the trade imbalance question between Japan and south Korea is not a temporary one but a structural one, stemming from the special economic relations between two sides, he said:

In the last part, he said:

South Korea's annual trade deficit with Japan amounted $600 million until 1973 and it rose to $1,240.4 million in 1974 and $1,778.3 million in 1977. Moreover, it is estimated that the trade deficits with Japan will certainly amount to over $2.4 billion.

It must be stressed that the 1976 trade deficit of $1,294.4 million with Japan was over of the total trade deficit of $1,058.5 million with foreign countries. With that year as a turning point, a radical change was caused in south Korea-Japan trade: Its trade deficit with Japan began to exceed its total foreign trade deficit.

He concluded that the major cause of the trade imbalance between Japan and south Korea is caused by Pak regime's economic growth system and economic relations unfavourable to south Korea. If south Korea maintains the present economic system and economic relations with Japan as they are, it can not but face an economic collapse, he added.

Scene of a chemical factory in Masan, south Korea, jointly constructed by south Korean enterprise and Japanese monopoly

Anti-Pak Korean Bodies Here Support "Nat'l Union for Democracy"

8 organisations under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan"), called a news conference in Tokyo on July 6 in connection with the formation of the "National Union for Democracy" in south Korea.

They include the Japan headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea" and the "Promotion of Unification ("Hanmintong") and the "Mindan Committee for Defence of Independence."

There Chong Jae Jun, vice-Chairman of the Japan headquarters of "Hanmintong" and Chairman of the "Committee of Measures for Rescuing Kim Dae Jung" made public a statement in joint name of the eight organisations.

The statement, to begin with, declared that the fraudulent "presidential election" rigged up by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique on July 6 could never be recognized.

It said that the movement of the south Korean people against Pak Jung Hi and dictatorship and for the restoration of democracy entered a new stage with the "presidential election."

It recalled that south Korean democratic figures on July 5 proclaimed at home and abroad the formation of the "National Union for Democracy" explicitly manifesting their unshaken determination to see that the people regain the lost sovereignty and rights for themselves and win democracy.

Noting that the "National Union for Democracy" is a massive organisation achieved by the south Korean people at the cost of blood through their protracted struggle against the Pak Jung Hi dictatorship, the statement continued:

We are in the firm belief that the union will represent the will of the people for democracy and national unification and do itself justice as a base of a patriotic struggle.

The birth of the union means the formation at home and abroad of a democratic front against Pak Jung Hi, which the south Korean people had desired for a long period.

The democratic-minded people should unite close under its banner and start an allout march for the overthrow of the Pak Jung Hi dictatorship.

"New-Type Equipment Operational Exercise" Staged

The Second Infantry Division of U.S. forces in south Korea and south Korean puppet ground force carried out a "new-type equipment operational exercise" a few days ago in the western sector of the front.

They brought a large number of new-type weapons into the position and staged the exercise, clamouring that it was a training for "prompt deployment and operation" of new-type equipment and the aim was to enhance its "operational capacity" to use it at any moment and any place in "case of emergency."

The new-type quipment advertised by the U.S. forces is mass destruction weapons. The exercise they held together with the puppet troops, talking about "a case of emergency" and so on, shows their intention to ignite another war in Korea and use the weapons.

In connection with this, Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) July 12 carried a signed commentary denouncing operational exercise.

The commentary said:

The war exercise is a manifestation of the undisguised aggressive ambition of the U.S. imperialists to swallow up the whole of Korea and part of their manoeuvres to elaborate and perfect an aggressive plan for this purpose.

They are talking about "troop pullout." But, they have no intention to withdraw from south Korea. They keep shipping in new-type weapons behind the curtain of "troop pullout" to increase the war capacity.

Referring to the fact that the U.S. imperialists, together with the south Korean puppets, are staging war exercises simulating an attack on us, the commentary went on:

Facts show that the U.S. imperialists are working to reinforce their aggressor troops occupying south Korea, far from withdrawing their forces and try to ignite a war against the north by instigating the south Korean puppets after supplying them with the latest type weapons and training them for their operation.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Wednesday by Chosen Shobun-sha, 5, Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Tel: (269) 6484-8. Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in The People's Korea. Price: 100 yen (35 cents)